

Church, and organized a new one on the principle of entire abstinence from ardent spirits. There have been revivals the last year in Mount Holly, Ludlow, Windsor, Townshend, Grafton, Saxton's River, N. Springfield, Perkinsville and Felchville.—Brethren Willard, McCollum and Fisk have removed from the Association, and Brethren Person, Eastman and Ames have moved into it.

The Barre Association has received great advantages the last year from the labors of Brother B. Willard, who has been employed as a missionary within its limits. The churches, although small, appear greatly encouraged; and their last session was one of unusual interest.

The Danville Association is spread over an extent of country of not less than fifty miles in breadth and one hundred in length. The few ministers in this region have labored hard during the last year, and the Lord has seen fit to work with them. A godly revival has been enjoyed in Albany, Vt. under the labors of Brethren Merriam, Newell and others, in a protracted meeting, during which a large number were brought out of nature's darkness into God's marvellous light, so that this feeble body has become an efficient church. This Association greatly needs several additional ministers.

Our Missionaries in the Province of Lower Canada have had the pleasure of beholding the Lord's cause prosper in their hands. A great change has been realized in Barnston, and a godly revival has been enjoyed in Eaton. L. Canada is indeed becoming an interesting and important field. It extends from Montreal one hundred and fifty miles eastward to the great wilderness, and from the state line northward to the French settlement. On all this vast field are found laboring only four ministers of our denomination; and but very little evangelical preaching of any other order. Here is a fine field for those who wish to do good. A small church was the last year organized in Laprairie, with encouraging prospects.—No other field has equal claims on the Vermont Baptists.

The Fairfield Association has been divided, and is now composed of fifteen churches and nine ministers. Three churches have been added this year.—There is a current formed in the north part that is doing something; but the state of religion through the Association is very low excepting Enosburgh, Fairfax, and Fairfield, where were precious revivals.—A number more faithful ministers are wanted on this ground.

The Onion River Association was recently organized. It is composed of seventeen churches, mostly in Chittenden County. There are in this body eight ministers. Two of the most important churches are destitute of pastors, and a number of the churches are in a feeble state. A precious revival has been enjoyed in Sterling, where twenty-five have been added to the seven who had stood alone to support the cause. A revival has also been enjoyed in Waterbury—otherwise, the state of religion is low through the Association. Spirited resolutions were passed at the last session in favor of Temperance, Education, Sabbath Schools, Tracts, Missions, Anti-Slavery, and Moral Reform.

Of the Addison County Association, we know but little. We believe it is in a flourishing state, consisting of thirteen churches; that it is doing well in benevolent efforts—has enjoyed some revivals of religion, and had a very interesting session.

The Vermont Association is now small, and in rather a low state. Its last session was rendered very interesting on account of its connection with the ordination of C. A. Thomas to the pastoral charge of the church in Brandon. The addresses of D. Sharp on Education, and H. Lincoln on Foreign Missions, together with the Ordination Sermon by D. Sharp, were deeply interesting to a large audience.

In the Shaftsbury Association are eight churches within the limits of this state, and no special revivals have there been enjoyed during the last year. Most of the churches are in a low state.

TERIBLE PRICES. The price of a moderate pair of ducks in market yesterday was \$2 50, of a little pair of chickens \$1 50, of good pieces of beef 12 and 16 cts. lb., of real hind quarters, 14 cts., of eggs 6 cts. each, and none to be had at that, apples \$1 31 a bushel. The country people seem to have no more compassion on us than the landlords, and even the men who are constantly bawling about oppression and high prices, if they have any thing to sell, stickle for the last cent like real Shylocks. In spite of Free Trade we would almost recommend a strike against such enormous prices were it not for the grave inquiry of what we should do in the meantime, before the refractory country people should be brought to terms, a circumstance too little considered in strikes generally. But to be quite serious, these extremely high prices are sad indeed for the poor, whose means are in no small degree reduced by the weather, which prevents out door labor a great part of the time. Their wants call for a liberal relief from the overflowing abundance of the wealthy with whom the expenses of going to market be they more or less, are of very little importance.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

NATURALIZATION LAWS. Memorials are in circulation in Brooklyn and New York, praying Congress so to alter the naturalization laws as to extend the term of residence required of foreigners previous to being admitted to Citizenship to twenty-one years. In New York, it is said 8000 signatures have been already obtained. The native Americans of Paterson, New Jersey, are wide awake on the same subject, and are procuring signatures to a similar petition. A memorial will

also be put in circulation for signatures in this city to-day, to be forwarded next week to our representative in the Assembly, Mr. Dikeman, the object of which is to obtain an expression of opinion by the Legislature as to the expediency of altering the naturalization laws. A very interesting letter, has been received in New York, from the Native American Association in Louisiana, setting forth their principles, and the flattering prospects of their rapid extension.

THE TELEGRAPH.

MARCH 10.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

In this village, Tuesday, 8th instant.

Meeting called to order by J. W. Hale, and organized by appointing J. D. Butler president pro tem., and A. L. Brown secretary pro tem.

Upwards of 60 delegates were present from 11 different towns.

On motion of B. Davenport,

Resolved, That members present from the different temperance societies, be requested to act as members of this convention.

A large number then reported themselves.

On motion of James Barrett, jr. a committee of five were appointed to nominate officers of the convention.

The committee were, J. W. Hale, H. Procter, A. L. Brown, W. C. Denison, and C. Spencer.

On motion of Mr Barrett, F. W. Hopkins, R. V. Marsh, and Wm. Knowlton were appointed a committee to report rules for the convention.

The committee of nomination reported, and the following officers were appointed:

J. D. BUTLER, president.

Nathan T. Sprague, } vice
Hadley Procter, } pres'ts.

D. Roberts, } secretaries
F. W. Hopkins, }

Willard Child,

J. W. Hale,

Horace Green,

W. C. Denison,

J. Barrett jr.

Committee of overtures.

On motion of Mr Child, Mr Mitchell, and on motion of F. W. Hopkins, E. June—

were added to the committee of overtures.

The committee appointed to report rules, made report of the following, which were adopted:

Rules of the Convention.

1. All resolutions, after having been read, shall be referred to a standing committee, to report thereon.

2. No member will be allowed to speak more than ten minutes at one time, or more than twice on any question, without leave of the convention.

3. Any member may, at any time, with leave first obtained, submit a resolution for the action of the convention.

4. The convention will adjourn at 12 o'clock, and meet again at half past one.

5. This convention shall be opened and closed with prayer.

On motion of Mr Davenport,

Resolved, That the committee of overtures shall constitute the standing committee referred to in the first rule.

Prayer by Mr Child.

Adj. to half past one o'clock.

Afternoon.

Resolved, That the cause of Temperance demands from all its friends and advocates, total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

Whereas, the great object of the temperance reformation is the removal of drunkenness, and especially the preservation of the sober; and whereas the pledge of abstinence from distilled liquor merely, is found to be insufficient fully to accomplish that object, and is fraught with peculiar danger to the drunkard; therefore,

Resolved, That in the view of this convention it is very desirable that the pledge of all temperance societies should comprehend abstinence from the use, as a beverage, of all intoxicating liquors.

Resolved, That this convention deeply regret that any of our citizens continue the traffic in ardent spirits, to the serious injury of the morals, good order and peace of community.

Resolved, That the interests of the cause of temperance demand the formation of a county temperance society on the principle of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors.

Resolved, That the traffic in ardent spirit ought to be prohibited by law.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the people to memorialize the legislature to interdict by law the traffic in ardent spirits.

Resolved, That a committee of three be raised to draw up a memorial to the legislature, and that it be recommended to the several town and district temperance societies, to take measures for procuring a general subscription to such memorial, before the next session of the legislature.

Messrs. Child, Brown and Hough were appointed this committee.—[Mr Murray added.]

Whereas the females in our land are

deeply interested in the temperance reformation, and share most largely in its happy effects; therefore,

Resolved, That this convention deeply lament the apparent apathy manifested by this portion of the community in lending their active influence on the side of temperance.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, it is deeply to be lamented that any who profess to be the followers of the Lamb of God, should refuse to give their influence in the temperance cause.

Resolved, That the entire relinquishment of all intoxicating liquors as a beverage must be the voluntary act of our fellow citizens, and must be brought about, under God, chiefly by the exhibition of truth and the influence of example.

On motion of Mr Bowen ordered that a committee of three be appointed to prepare and report a constitution for a county society at the adjourned meeting.

Mr Mitchell, C. Spencer, Mr Flagg were appointed committee.

County committee re-appointed on motion of J. Barrett, Jr.

James Adams re-appointed general agent for county to procure temperance publications.

Voted that the money now remaining in his hands to the amount of \$26.00 be allowed him as a compensation for his services for the two past years.

C. Spencer moved that the different editors in this county be requested to publish the letters of Mr Edwards on the license law, and the society be required to convey this request to the editors.

Resolved, That when this convention adjourn, it adjourn to meet at Wallingford, on Wednesday 16th inst. for the purpose of forming a county temperance society on the principle of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks.

Resolved, That the doings of this convention be published in the several papers in this county, and in the Vermont Chronicle.

Prayer by John Hough.

The convention adjourned to meet at the congregational meeting house in Wallingford at 10 o'clock on the 16th inst.

We have only room to add that the meeting was addressed in support of the resolutions, by Messrs Hough of Middlebury, Brown of Rutland, Spencer of Wallingford, Denison of Castleton, and others. Remarks next week.

TITLES.

We copied into the last number of the Telegraph, a report of the Board of Managers of the Baptist General Tract Society, discountenancing the heathenish practice of annexing and prefixing honorary titles to the names of men; and expressed our concurrence in the sentiments. Having long been one of the number who hold that views and sentiments are of little worth, unaccompanied with corresponding practice, we now propose to take another step against a useless, and, in our view, worse than useless, popular practice.

What benefit is derived, to individuals or to mankind, from the use of *Rev.*, *D.D.*, or any other distinctive title? They inflate the vain; they disgust the modest and unassuming. If a man covets them merely for self-aggrandizement, it is one of the best reasons why he should not have them; if he does not want them, why cumber him with them? They foster envy and jealousy. They lead into temptation, by feeding pride and ambition. If their pursuit has seemed to advance some, in intellectual attainments, it is not certain that the same individuals could not have been further advanced, and made better men, under the influence of better motives.

A man of merit has no need of them; a man without merit does not deserve them, if it were right in any case to confer them.

What did our Saviour mean when he said, "be not ye called Rabbi"—master or lord? If consenting to be called *Rev.*, *D.D.*, &c. is not a direct violation of the spirit of this command, we must confess that we do not understand the passage.—Now if it be a violation of New Testament precepts, and therefore sinful, to receive such honors from men, it is sinful to confer them, or to use them in personal intercourse.

Such, briefly, are some of our reasons for abandoning and opposing a popular usage. Show the step to be wrong, and we will most cheerfully retrace it. If it be acknowledged to be right, come and go with us. We make it an affair of duty—of conscience; of course we shall not expect to be censured for it, by reasonable persons, until good reasons be offered, pointing out our error. Hereafter we hope to see our name written simply, *Orson S. Murray*, and trust that, with this expression of views, we shall be pardoned for writing and using the names of others in the same manner.

REVIVALS.

Brother Grout of Fairfax writes that a protracted meeting was lately held in that town; and that the result is, about thirty hopeful conversions. Of the restored,

added by letter and baptized, the 1st Baptist Church has received an accession of fifty-three. Others are candidates for baptism. May the number be greatly multiplied.

CORRECTION.—Money that was credited to "E. K. Grant," in a former number, should have been to E. K. Grout.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

It may be taken for granted:

1. That the late decision of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society will not deter Baptist translators from the performance of duty—nor will it change their views of duty, as to the disposal of an important word: of course

2. Unless the decision be reversed by the Society, at its next annual meeting in May, the Baptist denomination will consider itself divorced from that institution.

3. Baptists generally, in the case that they find themselves cut off, and thrown out, ought not, and will not, give up the heaven-born enterprise which looks for the diffusion of the Bible throughout the world.

What then is to be done? Precipitancy is to be deprecated; and so are suspense, timorousness and indecision.—Much may be lost by delay. While we hope for the best, duty requires that, so far as possible, we be prepared against the worst. Believing, as Baptists do, that theirs is the cause of truth, it becomes them to approach the American Bible Society, neither on the one hand with menace or anger—nor on the other with obsequiousness or pusillanimity. Our cause demands of us kindness, gentleness, meekness,—yet frankness, firmness, boldness, promptness, energy, decision and perseverance. Following the footsteps and inhaling the spirit of those who penned this Book we labor to circulate, we have nothing to fear—every thing to hope.

If the family is to be broken up, whatever of right belongs to us, if any thing of the common stock, let us in a manful, peaceful, christian spirit, demand. If we be wronged, let us suffer it patiently and make the best use of the power that remains. Peradventure the hand of the Lord is in the thing. Whatever may have been the views and motives of those who have put the affair in its present shape, good may come out of the movement. It remains for Baptists to inquire earnestly, Lord what wilt thou have us to do? Speak Lord, for thy servants hear. Listening to His voice, and watching His providences, we may go forward in safety.

With such views we will venture to suggest the propriety of sending a larger number of delegates to New York in May next than usual, from all parts of the country, with a view to the formation of a Baptist Bible Society, in the case that the American Society persist in their present exclusive regulations.

MAILS.

Our subscribers who did not receive last week's paper in the usual season, are informed that the fault is not ours. To say the least, there is great carelessness in the management of the post-office at RUTLAND. Our papers that left Brandon on Wednesday, destined East of Rutland, came back on Thursday, accompanied by the other mail that should have gone East from that place. We were now presented with a specimen of the care exercised in that office, in distributing the mail. Papers directed to "Calcedonia County" were found in the Windsor mail—whereas they ought to have gone by way of Bridgewater and Royalton. The week before, one of our papers directed to Bethany, Virginia, found its way to Windsor.

It is no pleasant affair to be under the necessity of making complaint of this sort. If it were the first instance of defection in that office; or if we had not good reason to believe that things of the kind occur there frequently, nothing would have been said. But it is owed to ourselves, when subscribers complain of irregularity in the arrival of their papers, to let them know, so far as we can, where the fault lies. For the last fifteen weeks, our southern mail has been put up on Wednesday, and our northern on Thursday, with the exception of a few scattering papers, a very few times.

CONVENTION OF NEWSPAPER PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

As we deem such a convention desirable, with a view to the further agitation of the subject that may be ascertained what degree of interest is generally felt, we will take the liberty to suggest that such a Convention be held in the town of Middlebury, not many weeks hence. Will others suggest as to the time—and as to the place too, if this be dissatisfactory?

Bank of England.—It appears from a statement published in the London Gazette on the 15th of January, that the average amount of bullion on hand during the month exceeds the average in October by £1,350,000, and that the amount of deposits had increased to such an extent as to exceed, by many millions, the amount of the circulation—a circumstance wholly without example in the annals of the country. This increase in the deposits was attributed to the large payments on account of the West India loan, the money for which came in faster than the liquidation and payment of the claims for which it was intended.—*Boston Patriot.*

Rail Roads in England.—The late London papers show a considerable advance in the prices of nearly all the rail road stocks. The great western rail road from London to Bristol, on which £5 per share only have been paid, was selling at £20 a 21; Liverpool and Manchester, for £100 paid, at 220 a 225; London and Birmingham £45 paid, at 108 a 109; the Brighton £5 paid, at 15 a 16; the North Midland £5 paid, at 10 a 10 10s. &c.—ib

The Philadelphia Gazette says, We have the best authority for saying that the proper committee in the house of representative in congress, will shortly make a report favorable to the allowance of five millions of dollars, to the sufferers by French spoliation previous to 1800. It will be recollected that the senate has, more than once, expressed an opinion favorable to this cause, so that there can now be little doubt that justice will be done to these sufferers, though certainly very tardy.—Our readers will bear in mind that this five millions' payment is not dependant on any foreign government. The money is now, & has long been in the treasury of the United States.

Stage Perils.—We learn that the Western stages on their way from Utica

For the Telegraph.

Mr Editor:

Sir—There are some friends of truth in the abstract, in this place; and they profess greatly to admire its exhibition in the sermons delivered by Beulah Green, Sabbath, 21st ult. They have only one objection to the whole, which is this: "We do not like its application to the subject of slavery." Now if there is any mode of reasoning by which they can escape such an application, I own that I feel very curious to be acquainted with a specimen of it. If not, I shall consider it fair to interpret their objection as follows:—"We love the pure and holy truths of God's Word, but we do not like to have them brought to bear upon our duty, especially to the poor negro slave. Our hearts ache and bleed for misery in the abstract, but we do not like to have our sympathies called forth in behalf of such a degraded, despised, dark-complexioned class of our fellow beings."

FRIEND OF APPLICATION.

Brother W. G. JOHNSON, late minister at Lanesboro', Mass., has removed to Whiting, in this state, and wishes his correspondents to direct accordingly.

SUMMARY.—[Deferred.]

A petition, signed by 1800 individuals, has been presented to the legislature of Massachusetts, for the incorporation of a bank with a capital of ten millions of dollars.

Several merchants in New-York have purchased the building heretofore occupied by the United States Branch Bank, at \$189,000 dollars with a view of offering it to government for a post-office.

It is said that pork is worth \$25 a barrel in Chicago, (Ill.) and wheat from \$2 to \$3 a bushel in Mississippi and Kentucky.

Maine Hall, (Bowdoin College building) was burnt on the morning of the 17th ult.

It is rumored that Col. David Crockett died on his way to the seat of war in Florida.

ITEMS.

Liberty.—John Merrick, of Lowell, has erected during the past summer, at his own expense, a neat and commodious Meeting House in Dover, Penobscot County, which he has presented to the Methodist Episcopal Church at that place;—the house was dedicated by that society on the 25th ult.—*Somerset Jour.*

Gov. Everett has appointed Thursday the 7th of April next, to be observed as a day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer throughout the commonwealth of Massachusetts.—*Ch. Watchman.*

Great sale of Real Estate.—Messrs. Bleeker & Sons had a great sale yesterday consisting of twenty three valuable lots in the burnt district, immediately in the vicinity of the Merchants' Exchange. The room was so fully attended, that it was difficult to squeeze in. The whole brought \$765,000; all belonging to the estate of the late Joel Post; the highest lot sold at \$66,500 and the least at \$18,000. This ground, only a few years since, did not cost one half the money.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

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Stage Perils.—We learn that the Western stages on their way from Utica

on Wednesday night, when about six miles west of Schenectady, were arrested by an accumulation of ice and melted snows.—One stage sunk four feet, and the passengers, immersed in water, were extricated with great difficulty. Mr. E. Watts, of Rochester, when relieved, had all but perished, and was left at a farm-house seriously indisposed. The night was piercing cold, & a large number of passengers, wet and frozen, esteemed themselves truly fortunate in escaping with their lives.—*Albany Jour.*

THE PUBLIC LANDS.—THE SURPLUS REVENUE.—In the course of Debate in the Senate yesterday, Mr Fwing (of Ohio) stated some striking, we may say astounding, facts, in regard to the Revenue and the Sales of Public Lands.

The amount of Surplus Revenue, or rather of unexpended Revenue, already exceeds Thirty Millions of Dollars.

The amount of receipts from Sales of Public Lands during the last month (January) far exceeds any amount heretofore received, as appears by the following statement, by Mr Ewing, of the amount received in the month of January, 1835, (then unusually large,) and the amount received, as far as the several Land Offices have been heard from, during the corresponding month of the present year:

RECEIPTS FROM PUBLIC LANDS.

In Jan. 1835.	In Jan. 1836.
Ohio, 42,861	111,145
Indiana, 160,893	531,224
Illinois, 56,745	223,087
Missouri, 45,721	126,585
Mississippi, 188,090	426,381
Alabama, 367,263	257,669
Louisiana, 10,243	79,169
Michigan, 43,749	290,749

Should the sales of Public Lands during the rest of the year bear the same proportion to other years, as is indicated by the sales in the month of January, the revenue from the sales of Public Lands alone, during the present year, (1836) will exceed twenty-seven millions of dollars.

Should the proceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands not be distributed, as proposed, among the States, nor the revenue divided in some other way, the *Surplus Revenue* will, in a year from this time, amount, upon reasonable calculation, to Fifty Millions of Dollars!—*Nat. Int.*

Some one has taken the trouble to send us a couple of tracts from the office of the Boston Investigator—their contents are compounded of ignorance, impudence and blasphemy—on one of them 8 pages is marked "Price 3 cents." Religious tracts of equal size and quite as good paper, are sold at the rate of 45 pages for three cents—yet these religious movements forth are all a speculation—a money making business!—*Zions Advocate.*

COLD. We have news from Franconia (N. H.) by which it will be seen that the cold there was beyond calculation. A letter under date of Tuesday, Feb. 2, 9 o'clock, A. M. says, "Mercury has become of as little value as a tippler's nose in determining the temperature of the atmosphere in Franconia. There are two good thermometers here, graduated to 40 degrees below zero, and a space between that and the bulb, which would admit of ten degrees or more. Still, at the time of my writing, not a particle of mercury can be seen in the tube. It is all compressed in the bulb; and judging from my own experience, I am inclined to believe it became so thoroughly chilled during the latter part of the night, that it is not prepared to rise as early as usual this morning. I believe a spirit thermometer would have indicated fifty degrees below zero. A light air from the south, and not a cloud visible."—*[Salem Landmark.]*

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

Daniel Rowley	\$2.00	John Gile	1.00
Joseph Smith	1.00	L. Tracy	1.25
Sylvanus Pierce	.50	M. Dodge	.50
J. R. Daggett	.88	Isaac Ives	1.50
Atherton Hall	1.00	Daniel Ward	1.50
D. P. Finney	1.75	H. Kelly	2.00
E. Clark	.61	H. Hill	2.00
Amos Huntington	.61	David Thompson	1.00
N. H. Bottom	.61	Leonard Randall	1.00
Self Pike	1.90	Nathan Buxton	1.00
Wm. Pike	1.90	N. C. Kibbey	2.00
E. H. Aiken	2.00	C. G. Cotton	1.00
Erastus Allen	1.00	Wm. A. Hoyt	25

DIED.

In Keelersville Van Buren Co. Michigan, MATHEW FINNEY, formerly of Rutland, Vt. aged 24. He came to his death by the fall of a tree.

In Orwell, Friday 4th inst. infant child of Jonathan Mason, aged six weeks.

In this town, on Monday 7th inst. BULAH, daughter of Jonathan SEELEY.

STOVES.